#### PRINTER By PHILO WHITE.

Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

terms of the Western Carolinian will er be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cer

re for the first insertion, and twe be each subsequent one. letters addressed to the Editor, mid, or they will not be attended to.

#### CAUCUS DEBATE.

United States Senate, on the prop ment to the constitution relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States-during which debate, the policy of the late coucus at Washington was incitally drawn into the discus

Mr. Brauch asked the indulgence of the Senate for the purpose of submitting, for their consideration, a few thoughts in relation to the important subject matter under consideration .-He said it was due to the state he had the honor in part to represent, for him to support the amendments to the Constitution, which propose to establish an uniform mode for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President, and to himself, to oppose the indefinite postponement of the various propositions now pending. With the sentiment of the Legislature of the state, he most heartily concurred.

In entering on the subject, he shat he should endeavor to conform the decision of the Chair, and that he would not intentionally bring into discussion, matter foreign from the true question before the Senate; for he firmly believed that the decision of the presiding officer was correct, and ought to be enforced

It would become necessary for him however, to animadvert on the Constitution, as it is at present, and to call ious practices which had obtained, and grows up under it, which threatened, ultimately, to subvert the liberties of the people. It was the duty of a sble surgeon to probe the wound to bettom, that he might be the bester

It would not be denied, he said, that it was the intention of the Convention which framed the Constitution, to give to the people the election of their Chief Magistrate. But what have we been told by my highly esteemed friend and colleague, (Mr. Macon,) who is cer-tainly high authority? Why, that the President had, since the days of Gen. Washington, been ahvays elected by Congress.

This, said Mr. B. is the most alarming declaration, and surely it becomes necessary, that something should be done to prevent that from taking place in future. The Constitution provides, that the President shall be elected by the people, through their electors; but we find that a plan has been found out, setting aside this provision, -the Presis to be chosen-and the people called upon, only to conform to the will of their rulers. Now, if these unconstitutional proceedings are to be tinued, and the President hereafter he to be chosen by Congress acting in totion will not only be practically al-need, but that a thor will be opened the greatest abuses and corruption. will som find that the President only by means of inagement with the mem-4 Car

otly evident? Lither make some ration, so as to give efficiery to the the people, or let thep to loo-cluded with the fallactions idea, they exercise the power themin. It is not worth while to disat from nurschen, We sli drawn to play The

tates? I hazard nothing, said Mr. B. in saying that the power is not to be found in the Constitution, and that it is, consequently, an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the people: the more alarming, inasmuch as it is exercised in the corrupt atmosphere of Executive patronage and influence. Make me President, and I will make you a Minister, a Secretary, or, at all events, I will provide you with a good birth, suited to your wants or capacity. And thus we shall barter away the rights and privileges of the people, at the expense of the best interests of the country, and the charter of our liberties, The mischief is abundantly manifest, Let us not, then, turn a deaf ear to the admonitions of duty, and the voice of an enlightened community, but rather let us have the magnanimity to return -to leave the things which belong to the Constitution, even though in doing so, we part with some of our influence. The President and Congress were intended, by the wise framers of our Constitution, to act as checks, each mon the other; but, by the system at of this salutary provision. For, as has been observed by my honorable colleague, the Congress have always made the President, and will continue to do it. Yes, sir, the voice of that

It ought not to be said, observed Mr. B. that we are incapable of acting on this important subject calmly and dispassionately. Our present ses sion is comparatively unlimited—it is, in truth, the long session—our table is we sit but two or three hours in the day, and but five days out of the week this objection, therefore, cannot be sustained. And as to the Senate of the United States, composed of gentlemen advanced in years, possessing a private capacities, every American citi ried away by passion and excitement, I cannot, said Mr. B. believe it for a moment. We are all convinced that no alteration can be made in time to affect the approaching Presidenti lelection, Hence, whatever excitement may be felt, it will not be of a pernicious character, but will rather tend to elicit the best and most effectual remedy. If we suffer the present propi-tious moment to pass by, what may we expect? Why, sir, that the nation will again fall into a state of apathy. and that nothing will be done until the people are again called on to elect another Chief Magistrate, when we shall have to deprecate the recurrence of all the mischief at present complained of, and which threatens such alarming consequences to the peace and security

orthodox and experienced statesman

has said so, and I have no reason to

doubt the correctness of his assertion.

Mr. Hayne, of S. C., protested that he had not enticipated the course which the gretted that certain topics had been intro luced into the discussion, which were un fortunately but too well calculated to pro duce a painful excitement. As these tobecome his duty, in the course of the ob servations he was about to make, to notice them. The cause of truth demanded that arguments calculated to influence public opinion. (though founded, as he believed in error,) should not go forth to the world

enstawered.

I come now (said Mr. H.) to that un Alexant spic which has been unhappily in proficial abserver, that the Congressional Course. The Hon. gen-nature of the govern-temen from New York, (Mr. King.) in the course of his remarks in favor of indefinite postponement of the resolutions mok occasion to ciention, incidentally, a central power," which had grown up at government, and which was ed to this

this usurped authority, and return to the people the rights of which they have been wrongfully shorn. From whence do the members of Congress derive the power to elect the President of the United States? I hazard nothtempt an answer to the particular argu ments which have been urged. T shall confine myself strictly to a defensive war-fare—and shall enter no further into the discussion of the subject, than may be necessary to reply to the arguments that have been urged on the floor. It is contended by the gentleman from

New Jersey, Mr. Dickinson, and the same

argument has been urged by all the gen-

tlemen who have spoken on the subject.

that a Congressional Caucus or the nomi-

nation of a President, is not liable to any of

the objections which may be urged against

the election of a president by Congress,

because the Senators and Representatives

in attending a caucus, act only in their pri-

wate capucities. This appears to me, said Mr. H., to be a fallacy so obvious, that he was at a loss to conceive how any one would be deceived by it. Sir, if 50 or 60 private individuals should meet in this city and nominate a President, what effect would be produced by it? Would it be an event looked to with anxiety from every part of the country? Would it divide the nation into parties, or challenge the praise or the censure of every freeman in the land? No, Sir; it is because the gentlemen who compose such a meeting are members of Congress-it is the authority with which they are clothed, that gives in fluence and effect to their proceedings But for this, no such a meeting would be held. They meet in their characters of members of Congress, or they would not meet at all. It is true, they do not meet to perform a legislative duty, and the very objection to the proceeding is, that they step beyond the line of their peculiar and appropriate duties, and use the influence attached to their offices for the promotion of an object not within their Congressional powers, and with which the spirit of the constitution forbids them to interfere. To show, conclusively, that it is the influence attached to the office of a member of Con gress which is the foundation of a Congressional caucus, and that it is expressly in their character of Members of Congress that gentlemen attend such a mee ting, Mr. H. adverted to the fact that none owner are invited or suffered to actend. If gentlemen acted only in their character-and justly, ton-for their zen-certainly every inhabitant of this discretion and intelligence, being hur- District, would be at liberty to unite with them. Look, too, at the forms or proceeding in such cases: the Hall of legis lation is appropriated to their use : Speak er's chair is occupied by their chairman; the officers of the House are stationed at the door to prevent the extrance of any but Members of Congress, who are called up by States to give their suffrages. Af ter this, tell us not that gentlemen act in their private capacities, and that, as Mem bers of Congress, they have no concern in the transaction! Sir, said Mr. Hayne, I deny that a man can put off and put on at pleasure, the official garb with which he is clothed. A man clothed with execurive authority cannot, as a private citizen, perform legislative duties; neither can Members of Congress out off his character, and, as a private citizen, interfere with matters which the constitution has wisely prohibited him from meddling with I have heard, Sir, said Mr. Hayne of a priest, who, walking to church in his robes of office, received an insult; he threw off his gown, exclaiming, "Lie there, divinity, until I punish that rascal;" and having, in his private capacity, inflicted the chastisement, he resumed the character of a clergy man, and proceeded to preach up " charity, and forgiveness of injuries, love to God, and good will lowards man." If there be, said Mr. Hayne, any sound distinction, any safe rule by which the private and public acts of an individual can be ascertained, it must be this—that matters, altogether of a private nature belong to one while matters of hubbit grare to the other. This brings a Conges sional caucus to the test. The choice of President is a public matter; it is a business provided for by the constitution; the manner in which it is to be done is prescribed; the Members of Congress are prohibited from being Electors, and the ans thing to do with it. It cannot be possible, therefore, for members of Congress as such, to meddle with it. Not being private matter, if they act on it at all collectively, as a body, and by virtue of their office, it cannot be said they act in their private capacities. I will proceed, Mr. H., to give other illustrations of this subject, which I think will remove any doubts which may still rest upon it. Suppose the President and heads of Depart ments were to meet together in their pri vate capacities, were to nominate th

nomination to the American people. The of Co country would ring with denunciations of the act, the charges of usurpation, tyranny, and corruption, would rise in every cor-ner of the land, and they would meet the just vengeance of an injured people.

And yet, have not the President and heads of Departments as much a right to act, and to speak, in their politics, as any other members of the govern-ment? They are no more prohibited from nominatings President than are the meta-bers of Congress; and more danger is to be apprehended from the influence of the latter than the former. Suppose the latter than the former. Suppose the Scenafors, as well as mental Judges of the Supreme Court were to step from the bench, put off their robes, and, of representatives, the court after public notice, were to proceed, in are wisely excluded, by the their private capacities, to nominate a President, and publish that nomination to the world! Would such a proceeding be relished? And yet, the Executive and Judiciary have certainly an equal right with the Legislature to proceed to such a nom ination, in their private capacities. Again Suppose the Governors of the several States were to consult and vote on the ob ject, and announce the result to the world. in order to produce union among the peo-ple. What would we think of such a

To illustrate the truth that legislators cannot, consistently with the spirit of the constitution, act in their private capacities on matters which may come before them officially, it may be asked whether it would be justifiable for a majority of this Senate, as a party, to meet together habitually, in their private capacities, and determine, by a majority, what measures they should, as body, support or oppose? By such an arrangement, all the guards by which pure and enlightened legislation is secured, would be destroyed, and a small minority might sway the Senate. A Congressional Caucus is open to the same ob-

The next argument urged, is that a Congressional Caucus is free from objection because it does not profess to elect, but only to nominate a President. Now, I would ask whether the design of this nomination is not to procure the election of some individual who would not be elected without it? If such be not the object, and if such were not the results hoped for, and it such were not the results hoped for, no nomination would be made; no caucus would be held. But, if a nomination is to have the effect of promoting a wan to the Presidency who would not otherwise be promoted, it virtually amounts to an elecion : and is it any answer to this argument to say, that it is produced altogether by the authority and influence of Mem-hers of Congress? Or is not that the most objectionable means by which an election can be effected? But, sir, suid Mr. H, let us bring this question to the test of principle, and see if the practice I am controverting will not directly deprive the people of the right of choosing among the several candidates for the Presidencv? If a Congressional Caucus be right in brinciple, as the gentlemen allege, it follows, that the friends of all the candidates ought to attend, and the strength of each being ascertained, the strongest should be supported by all, and the others should be withdrawn. Thus, the people will be de-prived of the right of choosing, and must, of necessity, take the man recommended to Take the case of two candidates only, and such a case has occured. A caucus decides between them, the other is bound to withdraw; he can, on principle, no longer be a candidate; his friends cannot support him; and, though ninetenths of the people should prefer him, he cannot, as a consent to serve. Take another case Suppose there should be five candidatesthe five most prominent and popular men in the country. Apply the caucus principle, and it results in presenting but one candidate to the people, and they must take him, or look out at the eleventh hou for a new man, which, under such circumstances, would be impossible. The principle of a Congressional caucus, therefore, leads inevitably, and of necessity, to the destruction of the right of the peop to elect the President, and if it does not in practice, produce that result, it is only because so many of us are such politica heretics as to refuse to recognize it; and because the several candidates and their friends will not consent to abide by it. But, let the principles of the gentleman prevail, and the President will, hereafter be virtually elected by a caucus in Washington, and not by the people. Now, said Mr. Hayne, there is not an objection which applies to the election of a President by the National Legislature, which does not apply much more strongly to a virtual election by a Congressional Caucus Does the former disturb legis lation, tinging every legislative act with party views and feelings, so, in a greater degree, does the latter. The letter and spirit of the constitution are opposed to evresend were to proclaim such a ery species of interference by the members

from voting on such a subject from voting on such a subject tenure of their office renders that liarly liable to influence. They to nominate the President before ple have proceeded to the elections of from the candidates personal preferences; and lastly, make such a nomination, not the ordinary case (which may not occur in a century) provided for in the cons tion, but at every election—one in every four years. Now, when to all this we add that, from the very nature of things, a Caurus nauer will be composed of most than a nortion of the members of Congress, so that the vote of an individual will be of such consequence as to justify the extraordinary efforts to obtain it; when it is recollected that a Caucus nomination; every four years, will keep the matter constantly before Cougress, can any many who reflects on the subject, fail to see that the triumph and final establishment of the Caucus system in Congress, must not on-Caucus aystem in Congress, must not on ly supersede and controul the constitution but involves the introduction, into the halls of Congress, of excitement, party feel management, and finally of intrigue corresption; at the bare contemplation which the heart of the patriot must en, and his anticipations of future

gentlemen tell us that a Caucus is a saary to promote union. Should so a measure ever promote union, it can ely be by controling the will and still the voice of the people. But it seem me, said Mr. Hayne, that, so far from moting harmony and union, a Caucus calculated to sow the seeds of dissent and to prevent the possibility of union To all the difficulties of selecting among men, is superadded the hostility cructed by the agitation of the Caucus union. The degree of support to be yield ed, or of opposition to be offered, to such a nomination, will always be a faithf source of endless sontests and ani

As a party measure, a Cancus may, in some instances, tend to premote union-in such a case, two candidates at least would be presented to the people, for their choice. But, where all the candidates are of the same party, the only effect of a Caucus must be to elevate a favourite individual, by putting all the other candid out of the way, and thus to take the ch from the people, or from the States. sidential election, and Congress is, by a preliminary vote, (in joint ballot,) to determine who is to be supported as President, it is manifest that the effect will be to bring the election practically into Congress, be repealed, without the least regard to the forms prescribed by that instrument. Gentlemen will surely not venture to al firm, that union will be promoted by su

Literary.—A Biographical Ret. Washington, written in Latin, vitiglish notes, for the use of American versities, is preparing for the press, I Ohio. The author is Francis Glass, A M. of Payton, in that state. The whas then examined and approved by Professors of the Ohio University. ted at Athens, and of the Cincinnati C

A meeting of the citizens of Switzer-lend county, Indiana, on the 21st Feb. nominated Gen. Jackson for President, and Mr. Clay for Vice President.

Gen. Jackson, is spoken of in the fol-lowing manner: "Bold and increpid in the field, and decisive in council, he his plans with the velocity of lightning, and executes them with the tremendous energy of thunder !"

Prom the Veray (Indiana) Register.
Monday last was fixed on by the friet
of Wm. H. Grawford, to meet at the co vance the interests of Mr. Conford and Mr. Gallatin. The day case; passed:

Nor a soul approached the edifice!!!!

dudents in reading, or-dudents in reading, or-many made with and those amounts with the abso-tion public subsols, but abso-tion public subsols, but abso-

to the melow hoguages, perlicular to paid to easily as, prosedy, my-licular to paid to easily as, prosedy, my-licular will be, at the same time, carefully

be fundamentally defective, which utably te forces, effectively guard the ster of pupils, every effort shall be merciag to influence students.

at the end of each session.

second semi-annual examination of
of this School will commence on the
all on the 20th of May. On the 17th,
h department will be examined; on
he classical; on the 20th, there will be
exhibition, in which will be delivered
figural and serect orations, together
occurs and dramatic pieces. Parenta alogue and dramatic pieces. Parents and friends of literature, in general pectfully invited to attend.

N. N. SMITH, Rector.

## Sheriff Sale.

virtue of sundry executions to me directed and delivered, I shall expose to public or eash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the day of May, (being the Monday of Rowinty court.) the following described prophelonging to Capt. John Fulton:
se lots, with about nine acres woodland g, in the town of Salisbury, on which was improvements.

pe improvements.
a plantation on Coddle Creek, adjoining Braley, Esq. just half way from Salisbury ties Ford; containing two hundred and cree, well timbered, some good pines, and

e's Ford; containing two hundred and es, well timbered, some good pines, and larges cleared.

Afty-two and one half acres, part of a which Mrs. Savage now lives.

about three hundred acres, adjoining te of William S. Cowan, dec'd. near to creek, in two tracts, on which there is a mill-seat, a quantity of cleared land, enty acres of which are under good one.

seven Negroes all young but one. 8 AMUEL JONES, Sherif. ury, April 20, 1824.

The above mentioned large dwelling or boarding house, with three lots, cotton-house, cotton-press, well with a good pump in it, smoke-house, kitchen, corn-crib, and stable, with about the acres adjoining, and a new set of kitchen-logs, cost about sixty-two hundred dollars, \$6,-200. When the above house was built, it was expected that our Academies would flourish, which was the reason why it was made large amough to contain 60, or even 100 students. As times and circumstances have made it necessary for the owner, the house could be divided into three sufficiently large dwelling houses, by running two short petitions; one of which houses would be 40 by 27 feet, two lofty stories high, feet fire-places, and four large rooms; the other would be 40 by 22 feet, of the same heigth, number of fire-places, and rooms; the third, 36 by 30 feet, one story high, and contains five rooms. The cotton-house is 33 by 30 feet, a good cotton-gin in it, and other machinery, suitable for the business.

for the business.

The hundred dollars, or thereabouts, could been had for the 260 acres on Coddle to an agreement for five hundred dollersisted for the 52½ acres. The 300 acres cost upwards of six hundred dollars. The negroes, I hope, will sell for fifteen hundred dollars; balance of Goods in the store, expenses the store, expenses the store of the stor and other household furniture, books, and other household furniture, books, ag utensils, &c. at one thousand dollars.

a above Executions are, Dan'l. Cress' excreve. Jno, Fulton, for about \$2,300 ps. M\*Clure ws. do. for about 1,400

**B**11,300 4,000

\$7,300

JOHN FULTON.

## Last Notice!

THE executors of D. Cress, sen. dec'd. for the second and last time, give notice to all ose intested to the estate, either by note book account, to come forward and make ompt payment, against the 5th day of May, herwise they will be placed in the hands of a Sheriff for collection.

JOSHUA GAY, EDW. CRESS,

s having claims against the estate, will avor by calling for settlement. EDW. CRESS, ch 17, 1824

holesale HAT Store. Wildman & Starr, Off 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab Beaver Hats,

ho, Castor Hata, ditto; men's and youth's Boram ditto, warranted elastic water proof; its and youth's Roram Hata, of an inferior Bty. All of which they warrant of their manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine clack and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from hiladelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimaings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low or cash. Charleston April 1004

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently rec from Philadelphia, an associament of Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, and

which, with the assortment he expects to re-ceive in a short time, will enable him to sell at extended to the public are respectfully entisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

### Dissolution.

HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton. 98

March 22, 1824. NATH'L. SUTTON.

# New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of Murphy & Brown where they are openig a fresh as

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware, elected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large sortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and ountry people; to be disposed of unusually lover cash, or country produce.

Shoe-Shop ..... removed. BENEZER DICKSON, Shoemaker, wishes his friends, and every body else, to know that he has removed into a new shop, a few yards nearer to the court-house than his old stand, and almost immediately opposite the Bank, on Main street, Salisbury.

## NOTA BENE.

NOTA BENE.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of LEATHER; and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend upon getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of Shoemaking, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a little cheaper, than my brother chips. brother chips. EBENEZER DICKSON.

March 2, 1824.

Taken up

AND committed to the jail in Salisbury, on A the 22d inst. a negro man, who says his name is JIM, and that he was raised in Chowan county, in this State, about 11 miles from Edenton, by Mr. Lamb Cressy, from whom he was bought by a negro trader by the name of Wm. Moore, was taken on south, and in Darlington district ran away. He says he is about 40 years old, is very black, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and will weigh about 160. The owner identical to now a process process. erty, pay charges, and take the negro out of jail. SAMUEL JONES, Sherif. April 26, 1824. 4it '06 Salisbury, N. C. April 26, 1824.

Strayed

PROM the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, about three miles from Concord, a bay Horse, about 8 years old, blind of an eye, a little lame in the right hind foot, with a short tail, but carries it pretty well up. He went away from my stable on Friday the 16th inst. and has been seen on the road between Concord and Salisbury. Any person who will stop said horse, and inform me, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.

ROBERT ROSS. ROBERT ROSS.

April 22, 1824.

# Dissolution.

THE partnership in the mercantile business, heretofore existing under the firm of J. & W. P. Waugh, was dissolved on the fifteenth inst. by mutual consent. Those indebted to said firm, will call and make payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to receive the same; those to whom the firm are indebted, will do the subscribes fives be calling to his forms. subscriber a favor by calling on him fo

Stokes county, N. C. April 20, 1824. 3it'05

Estate of Frederick Wilhelm. THOSE persons who have demands against the estate of Frederick Wilhelm dec'd. are requested to present them to the administrator, on or before the twentieth day of May next, legally authenticated. Those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

J. W. WALTON, Administrator.

April 10, 1824.

SALISBURTS

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1824.

AGRICULTURAL.

We call the attention of the off ricultural societies, to the notice of the or ittee of " selection and publication," which ap wears in our paper of this week.

We are glad to see that the gentlemen co

oning that committee are about entering on the luties assigned them by the "Board of Agriculture." The object in view is certainly a very mportant one; and, if well executed, will do redit to the Board, and to the State.

While on this subject, it accure to us may be acceptable to our readers to see the proceedings of the "Board of Agriculture," at its meeting last winter. We shall, therefore, in a week or two, transfer the whole of these proceedings, as contained in a pamphlet printed at Raleigh, by Mr. Gales, under the direction of the

Amidst the dust of the political contest, and the ink shed on the Presidential warfare, we must not forget the interests of the plough, and the pursuits of the Farmer. If the implements of agriculture lie neglected, in vain may we wrangle about whom shall be our President .-The produce of agriculture is the spinal-mar row of the nation-it is the great alimental source of our existence. It is agriculture that sets the spindle and the loom in motion-that spreads the white sails of commerce to the breezes of every clime, and sends forth ou vessels on the waves of every sea: in short, every other pursuit or profession of man, is dependent on agriculture for its support and existence. The lawver lives on the vices and follies of mankind—the physician derives his support from the miseries of afflicted humanity-and the printer receives a LITTLE of the comforts and good things of life, from ALL classes : but the Farmer is dependent for his living, only on God and his own industry. Let us all, then, exclaim, "God speed the plough,"

Literary .- Pasteur and Watson, Editors of the Newbern Sentinel, have issued proposals for publishing a literary weekly paper, in the town of Newbern, in this state, to be styled the "Carolina Cabinet." The "Cabinet" is to be issued in a quarto form—the price, \$3 per an num. There is not a literary work of this char acter in the state; we should suppose, therefore the "Cabinet" would be extensively patronized and if the execution of the paper, editorial and mechanical, equals the promises made in the prospectus, it will deserve an extensive circu

In our next, or some subsequent paper, we will blish the whole of the Editors' prospe In the meantime, we will take a ple entering, and w names of all those who may feel disposed to take the work.

A very numerous meeting of the citizens of Orange county, (New-York) took place on the 9th ult. in a large mansion-house near Newburg, which was occupied as the head-quarters Gen. Washington at the close of the revolutionary war. Thurston Wood, an aged soldier of the revolution, was appointed chairman. A preamble and resolutions, replete with the pur est sentiments of Republicanism, and the noblest and most patriotic devotion to the good of our common country, were adopted by the meeting. After a free expression of sentiment on the various subjects of State policy, a vote was taken to ascertain the strength of the different candi-dates for the Presidency: seen it appeared there were

For Gen. Jackson, nearly For Mr. Adams, about

# PUBLICATION.

Majority for Jackson,

A number of the Trustees of the Wes tern College lately convened in Charlotte, attending on their duty as members of the portunity of taking into consideration the state of the above mentioned institution. Most of those who were present on that occasion, united in opinion that the design of establishing a College in this section of the State, should not be relinquished, and that further exertions ought to be made. They, therefore, enjoined it on the underwritten to cause to be published in the "Carolinian," a special call on the Trustees of the Western College, to meet in Lincolnton on the first Wednesday of June next, to consider whether any, and, if any, what means may be used to raise the intended Seminary from its languishing state, and to give it a rank among other public literary institutions, which the western division of our state needs and deserves.

On the contrary, should it appear that no further attempts were prudent or expedient at this time, and dissolution must be the unhappy issue, it was deemed proper and necessary that those in whom the public reposed their trust, should once more meet together, and assign reasons why they have desisted from the undertaking, to satisfy the minds of the people that it was a matter of necessity, and not of choice; and relieve themselves from the charge of apathy and neglect.

To use arguments to induce a meeting at the place, and on the day, force above appointed, would be little more than me.

ntition—such, only, as a moment's re-tion would point out to a considerate d. There are few whose distance is nest, compared with the magnitude of a object and importance of the trust.—
be day increased, almost to its full excrops set, and harvest not c test; crops set, and harvest not common ced; courts and sacramental occasions generally over: May we not indulge the expectation of a full meeting of the board?

James M'Ren, Pres'dt. April 16, 1994

A law was passed by the Legislature of New to PRESERVE eniper and quails, in the counties of Salalk, Queens, Kings, lew-York and West Chester." this mean? It looks "very like" the case Laws of old mother Britain.

Mr. John Dickinson, of Caroline county, Virginia, who was appointed by the Crawford caucus at Richmond, as one of the committee of correspondence to promote the election of Mr. C. has declined acting in that capacity-and has assigned as his reason, his preference for Mr. Adams. This is the third man appointed on the Crawford committee list, who has declined the honor of that dignity.

Gov. EDWARDS, and Mr. CRAWFORD.

An extraordinary document has been laid before Congress, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives: it is a memorial from Ninia Edwards, Esq. lately a Senator of Congress from he state of Illinois, and now Ambassador from the U. S. to Mexico. In this memorial, he vindicates himself against an intimation contained in a report to the House, by Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, of his (Mr. E.) having made false statements, on his examination before a committee of investigation, at the last session of Congress, on the subject of the suppressed documents.

This developement of mal-practices in the administration of the Treasury Department, and from such a high and responsible source too must, if sustained, (of which there can hardly be a doubt) operate most fatally against the chances which the friends of the head of that department (Wm. H. Crawford) so pertinact ly claim in favor of his elevation to the Presi dency.

The memorial of Gov. Edwards covers 50 o 60 pages of manuscript: but we can, at present only find room for the following passages of it— which we extract from the Washington Repub lican :

Extract from the Memorial.

"I regret to have it to say to your hon-orable body, that, both the state of my health, and the want of time, absolutely compel me most reluctantly, to close the investigation of Mr. Crawford's well-timed statement against me. In this situation, I beg leave to refer you, for further facts, of which I might, under more favorable circumstances, fairly and successfully avail myself, to a few of the publications with the signature of "A. B." herewith transmitted.

" Avowing myself the author of these publications, and (with the exception of a few unimportant typographical errors, and a mere verbal inaccuracy, in regard to the time of a certain report being nade,) reasserting before your honorable body and the nation, that the facts they allege, are substantially true, I do most respectfully solicit, that they may be taken as a part of, and be printed with this communication.
"In order to strengthen my claim to

this indulgence, combining all the rights of defence of accusation, and of asking for investigation, which can entitle me, as a citizen of the United States, or an officer of their government, to appear before your honorable body, I do expressly state-

1st. That the hon. William H. Craw ford, Secretary of the Treasury, has mismanaged the National Funds:

2d. That he has received a large amount of uncurrent notes, from certain ceive, from practical farmers and other discharge of their debts to the United States, contrary to the resolution of Congress of 1816.

"3d. That, being called on by a reso lution of the House of Representatives to state the amount of uncurrent notes. which he received from those banks, he has misstated it, by making it less than it

"4th. That he has, in his report to the House, misrepresented the obligations of those banks, or some one of them, at least, and predicated thereon an indefensible excuse for his conduct, in receiving those uncurrent notes:

"5th. That be has acted illegally, in variety of instances, by making, and con-tinuing, deposits of public money, in cer-tain local banks, without making a report thereof to Congress, according to law:

"6th. That he has, in several instances withheld information and letters, called for by the house, and which it was his duty to have communicated.

" HIS OATH-let it speak for itself. " For specifications of these statements, offer the publication with the signature

I will not though him with bed intitions in any of those acts. It is me properly the duty of others to inquire in and judge of that matter. I do not for an investigation of his conduct Such a request ought, more naturally, to be looked for from himself. But I will say, that if, being an officer of the say government under which he holds his office, I have wilfully and maliciously mis-represented him in the six foregoing allegations, it is a misdemeanor that would prove me unworther of the same prove me unworthy of the office I hold. I invite him, or any of his friends, to make this charge against me, pled myself, to waive all notice, and with the disadvantages of absence, to a to an investigation thereof, by cit proposition is declined, I trust we shall have no more canting about an "A. B. plot." As to myself, I fear not the consequences of any fair investigation, for I know I shall be able, whatever may be the result, to justify myself to the na

"And never having obtained any office by the slightest sacrifice of independence I never will owe the holding of one, to re luctant forbearance, or the courtesy of my enemies. I will only add, that if my attempt should, hereafter, be made, mean ly to take advantage of my absence. by those who have forborne to attack when I could have had an opportunity of defending myself, I must beg of your honorable body, and the nation, to suspend your opinions, and to be assured that there shall be no unavoidable delay in vindicating myself. I have, in reserve, much matter of defensive accusation, should most certainly have invited you attention to the report concerning the Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville, and other matters of not less importance had time permitted."

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Legislature of this State, at its session of 1822, passed an act "to promote Agriculture and family domes manufactures in this state;" by the 10th section of which, a Board of Agriculture was incorporated, with means to accomplish certain specific objects, among these objects, one is the annual publication of a volume on subjects of agriculture and ruvolume on subjects of agriculture and ru-ral economy: fifteen hundred copies of which are to be printed at the expense of the State, and gratuitously district among the Farmers of North-Carolina, through the agency of the county agri-cultural societies.

The Board of Agriculture, at its ings last winter, appointed a commit for the purpose of carrying into effect liberal act of the Legislature; the design of that committee are prescribed in the following extract from the "Regulations" of the Board:

Article 6. The Committee of Se

and Publication shall select from the archives of the Board, and from such other sources as they may think proper, the materials for a volume on agricultural subjects; which shall be published under the direction of said committee, according to the intention of the 6th section of the act of incorporation; and, when a published, shall be distributed, under the direction of the Board, among the good people of North-Carolina, by means of the County Societies.

The committee thus appointed and instructed, are desirous of entering on the discharge of the duties assigned to them. To enable them to do so, they take this method of calling on the officers of the county societies, to select from the archives of their respective institutions, such original articles as they may deem worthy of examination, and to transm them to some one member of the conmittee.

The committee take this occasion remark, that they will likewise gladly tions on subjects connected with Argiculture, or on the physical resources of the state.

The attention of the gentlemen compo-sing the committee of correspondence sing the committee of correspondence, is, in a very particular manner, called to this notice. It is desirable that they should transmit, at as early a day as possible, the result of their correspondence and investigations—more especially on the subjects to which their labors were directed by a resolution of the Board. Committee of Selection and Publication with their places of residence.

Charles Fisher, Salisbury;
Dan'l. M. Forney, Beame's Ford, Lincoln Co.
Rev. Jno. Mushat, Statesville;
James W. Clark, Turborough;
Denison Olmsted, University N. C.

It was lately made a question in England, whether Females be a part of the Public, in consequence of worthy clerical magistrate's having formally decided that "women have no business in Court House, they not making part of Court House, they not making par of the public." The gainsayers of this doc-"A. B." shove mentioned, and this communication. And for proof I offer that which they respectfully refer to.

"All this I do defensively; for, if the facts stated be true, no rational man can doubt that they must weaken, at least, the Virgil's phrase, dux femina facti, they are facts of Mr. Crawford's statement against THE TARIES MILE

This bill, which (although greatly wance its first introduction into Courses been divested of some of its most objection features, by amendments) is viewed at pregr with so much mischief to the agriculturists the United States, particularly the Souther planters, having passed the House of Representatives, our readers must feel an interest in the proceedings of the House thereon, immediately eding its passage : we therefore give the with the year and nays on the final passage.

April 16.—The House resumed the saideration of the bill for the revision of he several acts laying duties upon im-the question being on Mr. Ran-olph's motion for the layering postpone ent of the bill—
Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, in

speech of something more than two hours, delivered his sentiments in decided hosility to the principles of the bill.

Mr. Markly, of Pennsylvania, rose, not, he said, to make a speech upon the bill, although such had originally been his intention, but he thought, after so long a discussion, the House must be ready and anxious to take the final question on the bill. He, therefore, now moved for a Call of the House.

After the call concluded, the doors vere closed; four members only were found to be absent.

Mr. Stewart then moved to dispense with all further proceedings in relation to the call-his motion was carried.

Mr. Trimble, of Ken. rose, to call for the Previous Question. He said he thought the present a proper time to fin-ish the debate. It was known that one member was attending, contrary to the advice of his physicians, and two or three others contrary to the advice of prudence. He admitted, that some courtesy was de to those who wanted to- speak, but much more, he thought, was due to those whose sense of duty had brought them to the House from sick beds. No Tariff has ever been debated in cold blood, and the old members would support him in saying, that the debate on the present bill was marked with more temperance than on former occasions. He hoped it would terminate in the same spirit of moderation and forbearance, that had marked its progress. He assured the House, that ade the call under a sense of duty, but in the full spirit of defence of those who might oppose it. The call was sustained, 101 members

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voting in favour of, and 98 against it.— Mr. Randolph rose, and demanded another count. The Chair, is pursuance of a rule of the House, then appointed Messrs. Randolph and Taylor, as tellers; and the members on each side of the question were counted, by passing between the tellers, and returned as follows:

In favour of the previous question 103 Against it 95
So the House determined in favour of

the previous question.

Mr. Webster then rose. He said he had been waiting in the House for several days, laboring under severe indisposition, in order to make a motion in relation to this bill, which was of vital importance to his constituents; but as he had not yet had an opportunity to do it, he moved that the bill be ordered to lie upon the table. Upon this question he requested the yeas and navs.

The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered; and the House refused to lay the bill on the table; yeas 98, nays 110.

The previous question was then put, in the usual form, " Shall the main ques-tion be now put?" and carried in the affirmative; yeas 110, nays 97.

So the house determined that the pre-

vious question be now taken.

The main question was then put,

"Shall the bill pass?" and decided as fol-

Yeas-Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Tenn. Allison, Barber, Conn. Bartley, Beecher, Bradley, Brown, Buchanan, Beecher, Bradley, Brown, Buckland, Buck, Buckner, Cady, Campbell, Ohio, Cassedy, Clark, Collins, Condict, Cook, Crafts, Craig, Durfee, Dwight, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, of Pa. Ellis, Farrelly, Findlay, Forward, Garrison, Gazlay, Harris, Language, Herking, Carting, Car ris, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Herkimer, Holcombe, Houston, Jenkins, Johnmer, Holcombe, Houston, Jenkins, Johnson, Va. I. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kidder, Kremer, Lawrence, Letcher, Little, M'Arther, M'Kean, M'Kim, M'Lane, Del. M'Lean, Ohio, Mallary, Markley, Martindale, Marvin, Matlack, Matson, Metcalfe, Miller, Mitchell, Pen. Mitchell, Md. Moore, Ken. Lorgan, Patterson, Penn. Patterson, Ohio, Plumer, Penn. Prince, Richards, Rich, Rogers, Rose, Ross, Scott, Sharpe, Sloane, Sterling, Stewart, Stoddard, Storra, Strong, Swan. Stewart, Stoddard, Storrs, Strong, Swan, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Test, Thompson, Ken. Tod, Tomlinson, Tracy, Trimble, Tyson, Undree, Vance. Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Vinton, Wayne, Whittness, Whittesey, White, Wickliffe, James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, Ohio, Wood, Woods, Wright.—107.

\*\*Nays\*\*—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, of Virg. Allen, Mass. Allen, Tenn. Archer, Baylies, P. P. Barbour, J. S. Barbour, Baylies, P. P. Barbour, J. S. Barbour, Bartlett, Basset, Blair, Breck, Brent, Burshell, S. C. Carter, Cary, Cobb, Cocke, Conner, Stewart, Stoddard, Storrs, Strong, Swan.

Crowmenhold, Culpeper, Cuthern, Cuthern, Day, Dwinell, Edwards, N. G. Floyd, Foot, Con. Foot, of N. Y. Foreylk, Frost, Fuller, Garnest Gatlin, Glat, Cavan, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Harrey, Hayward, Herrick, Hobart, Hogetsom, Hoots, Isacks, Kent, Lathrop, Lee, Leftwich, Lincoln, Litchfield, Livermore, Livingston, Locks, Long, Longfellow, McCoy, McDuffie, McKoe, Manguna, Mercer, Moore, Alab. Neale, Nelson, Newton, O'Brien, Owen, Plumer, N. H. Poinsett, Randolph, Rankin, Reed, Reynolds, Rives, Saunders, Sanford, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Alad. Smyth, Wm. Smith, Spaight, Speace, Standefer, A. Stevenson, J. Stephenson, Taliaferro, Tattnall, Thempeus, Geol. Tucker, Va. Tucker, S. C. Vance, N. C. Warfield, Webster, Whipple, Williams, N. Y. Williams, Va. Williams, N. C. Wilson, S. C.—102.

So the bill was hassed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for cancurrence.

A joint resolution has passed the Senate, through its several readings, fixing on the 15th day of next month, for the termination of the present session of Congress. That resolution is before the House of Representatives, whose concurrence is of course necessary to its final adoption. Contemporaneously, a joint resolution has passed the House of Representatives, on the motion of one of its oldest members, for the appointment of a Committee to examine, preparatory to fixing a day for the adjournment, what buisness, pending before the two Houses, it will be necessary to act upon previously to the termination of the Session. It is probable the resolution from the Senate will not be finally acted on, in the House of Representatives, before that Committee shall have reported.

We do not, at present, so how it is possible for Congress to adjourn at so early a day as that indicated by the vote in the Senate.

Nat. Intell.

Gov. Holmes, says the Raleigh Register, has appointed James Iredell, Esq. of Edenton, and Dr Benjamin Robinson, of Fayetteville, commissioners, under the act of the last session of our General Assembly, entitled " An act respecting the reservations of certain Indians in the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Nation," to inquire into the ti-tles of certain tracts of land claimed by individuals of the Cherekee nation of Indians, under certain provisions made in the treaties concluded between the United States and the said Nation in the years 1817 and 1819 and to contract with any of said Indians, or with any Agent or Agents duly authorised by them, for the purchase of the tract or traces to which the said Commissioners shall believe the said Indians, or any of them, shall have a good and valid title under the provisions of said treaties: said contracts to be subject to the ratification of the General Assembly. The Commissioners are to meet at Franklin, in Haywood County, on the 1st of August pext.

The New Orleans Iris, speaking of the Presidential election, observes, that the people, with all their characteristic discernment, are daily manifesting indica-tions which it would be sheer ignorance to miscenceive, and heartless impudence to misrepresent. Yes! he that runs can read, that the public voice proclaims ANDREW JACKSON.

Petersburg Republican.

The legislature of New York, to their eternal disgrace, have removed De Wit Clinton from the office of President of the Canal Commissioners of that state. As a politician, we are dicidedly hostile to Mr. Clinton; but his exertions to complete the great canal, which connects the waters of the lakes with those in the Atlantic, would seem to deserve some other reward, than this act of cold blooded ingratitude

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the the U. States ship Franklin, dated

VALPARAISO, DEC. 4, 1823.

As to the state of affairs in this part of the world, I only mention that the Patriot expeditions which sailed from Callao and hence have failed, that the Royalists are again in possession of all the coast in Upper Peru. Bolivar is at Lima, and, I understand, expecting more troops from Colombia; but it will be a long time, according to present appearances, before the war will be terminated, as the Patriot resources, it is said, are declining, and their pecuniary circumstances much deran-

We understand that the Royal Government of Spain has appointed the Duke De Alcudia Ambassador to the United

them we shoughing you have, as a warm, dry soil, with an eastern declivity, on the afterneon of the last dry of March last, when the driver discovered grain-hoppers, hopping before him, which were about half grown. The team was stopped, and a number caught and carried to a house, where they were shown, in a live and active state, to a number of persons. Beat this in the south, if you can! Winthrop, Co. of Kennebeck, April 3.

Boston papers state that the ship Co-lumbus, Lovett, from that port for Hava-na, when off Abaco, captured a piratical vessel, with fifteen med, but tet them go again. What?!!!!

The question of the propriety of calling a convention to amend the present constitution of Virginia, has been taken up by the electors of that state, at the late election and as far as returns have been receiv

don papers to the 9th of March. A British force, under Admiral Neal, was blockading Algiers in February. The Algerines were said to have at sea, on the coast of Spain, two frigates, two corvettes and several smaller vessels. The Marquis of Lansdown had fixed on the 15th of March for making his motion, in the House of Lords, for the immediate acknowledgment of the independence of South Amer-

We observe, in a Boston paper, the marriage of Mr. Snow to Miss Frost .-The spring weather, we presume, brought this cold couple into a melting mood.

Charleston Courier.

### MARKETS.

FATETTEVILLE PRICES, April 22.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 22.
Cotton, 12 to 13½; flour, fine, 4½ a 5; superfine, 5 a 5½; wheat, 85 a 90 cents; whiskey, 33 a 35; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 30 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 6½ a 7½; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 9½ a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 2d and 3d quality, 21 a 22; tea, hyson, 81 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3½ a 4; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

OMARLESTON PRICES, April 19.

Cotton, S. Island, 22 to 26, stained do. 14 to 17; Maine J. 20, carrier, 21 to 22; Mort and 18 to 18 to 18 to 19 to 18 to 19 to 18 to 19 t

Cottons.—Uplands continue in fair request and the prices are fully maintained—nothing o decent quality can be had under 13 cents.

Courier.

Cotton.—A very animated demand existed for the first four days of the week, and large sales were made, chiefly to speculators. Third rate Upland and Alabama advanced full half a cent, and a few sales of fine were made at 15 cents. Some common Louisiana sold at 16 cents. The principal transactions were in Upland and Alabama, of hardly fair to fair quality, at 14½ a 14½ cash and short credits. There was little done either yesterday at day before. We advance our rates.

Uplands, 14 a 15; Tennessee 13 a 14; Lou isiana 16 a 17; Alabama 14 a 15. Cotton Bagging, 22 a 23; Osnaburg 10 a 124c.

"The Hermit," and also "Phocion," shall both ave a place next week.

Samuel Gray, Esq. late of Guilford county.

DIED,
In Wilkesborough, on the 17th ult. Dr. William W. Martin, aged 36 years: for the last 12 gant assortment of new GOODS.

Concerd, March 4, 1824. years, he has been a practising physician of that place. [In our next, we will publish an obituary sketch of Dr. Martin's last hours, which accon panied the above notice.]

Caution.

Caution.

I GAVE a note of hand to Hieram Harbeson one day after date, for one hundred and forty-one dollars, dated about the 23d September, 1822, witnessed by Avery Grant; which note Hieram Harbeson left in the hands of Jas. Ash, who endorsed the note to Elias Smoyer: I had paid Smoyer fifty-eight dollars, which was credited on said note, some time in June, 1823; since then, I have been garnisheed by Hieram Harbeson's creditors, and paid the full amount of the balance of the said note, by virtue of the garnishees. I have been informed some parson is trying to sell this note: the public is, therefore, cautioned not to purchase said note, as it has been paid.

these who have been in the precise of rules because the have been in the precise of rules, hope, are requested to continue their attention to the ruleing of that sittlele, as they can always obtain a good price for them; in Salisbury, Javil 28, 1624. Sittle

Coach Making.

reasonable terms.

SAM'L. LANDERS.

Salisbury, April 26, 1824.

N. B. Carringes, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

Notice.

tion and as far as returns have been received, it appears a large majority are in its favor.

Will be sold, on Thursday of next Bowan county court, at the court-house in Salisbury, a likely mulatto girl, about 17 or 18 years of age; also, a variety of medicine and shop furniture, a double-barrel'd gun, and the carriage part of a light wagon; all belonging to the estate of Doctor Thos. R. Ruffin, dec'd. A credit until the first day of Jasuary next, will be given on all sums above four dollars; all sums under that amount, cash. Bend and good security will be required.

An arrival at Boston has brought London papers to the 9th of March. A Bri.

April 28, 1824.

LATEST FASHIONS,

THE subscriber respectfully to the his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Centlemen in this vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, he making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not.

THOMAS V. CANON.

THOMAS V. CANON.
Salisbury, April 19, 1824. 02.

WILL be sold, at public auction, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 20th of May (it being on the Thursday of Rowan May court,) an elegant Gig and Harness, (the collar excepted,) belonging to the estate of Dr. Alexander Schools, dec'd. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

SAMUEL MAFFEE, Executor.

April 11, 1824.

3it'4.

Stray Horse.

Stray Horse.

CAME to the plantation of the late Arch'd. Henderson, Esq. on the 23d inst, a light bay ihare, about ten or eleven years old, with both hind feet white, and a small star in her forchead. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and this her away.

Salteon y, spr. 11 04, 1204.

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A PIRST rate second-hand Piane, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, ac. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and New-York, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Charjotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phatons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824.

1 House of Hantarian and patrone and the stages of the s

House of Entertainment.

MARRIED,

In Davidson county, on the 18th ult. by Soloman Davis, Esq. Mr. Abraham Johnston, of the Town of Concord, a few reds south-east of Stokes county, to Miss Nancy Gray, daughter of the court-house; where, with unremitted attention, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms, by the week or year. JAMES H. CLARK.

Caution.

FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note of hand which I gave to David Eagle, for about \$12; I having determined not to pay said note, and have sucd said Eagle for damages, to the amount of the note, in consequence of the insufficient manner in which he executed a job of work for me.

\*\*Salisbury\*\*, April 20, 1824.\*\*

Salisbury\*\*, April 20, 1824.\*\*

Salisbury\*\*, April 20, 1824.\*\*

\*\*Salisbury\*\*, April 20, 1

Mansion Hotel, SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY EDWARD YARBROUGH:

then, I have been garnisheed by Hieram Harbeson's creditors, and paid the full amount of the balance of the said note, by virtue of the garnishees. I have been informed some parson is trying to sell this note: the public is, therefore, cautioned not to purchase said note, as it has been paid.

NICHOLAS WYCOFF.

Lincoln county, M. C. April 24, 1824. 3it'6

Esculapian Society:

The members of the Esculapian Society of Charlotte, N. C. are notified that their annual meeting commences on the first Monday in May, in the town of Charlotte, where it is hoped they will punctually attend. Others, of the profession, are invited.

D. H. DUNLAP, Cor. See'y.

Charlotte, Ibril 17, 1824.

EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has light taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those a ho may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824.

of the gentlemen who compose the so of investigation on the subject; and their distance may be, we shall feel and ing upon its correctness—even their distance being the subject of the subject with our present bits it the

The President by message, yesters informed the House of Representation that; enticipating that the presence of the Edwards might be desired, he sed into teal him not to proceed on his minimate to await the tail of the House, or in C mittre.

\*\*Antional Journal\*\*, April 2

Great meeting at New-York.—On day last, the chinens of New-York is meeting to take into consideration into removal of Do Wist Clinton from office of Canal Commissioner: The mercial Advanture questions whether the convention from the same of the convention that framed the citation of the United States) presided John Rathbone, jr. acted as secreta Colonel Haines addressed the meeting and shie speech, after which olutions reprobating the removal of Clinton, and approbating the conductations reprobating the measure, adopted, with bit one dissenting, to Bale, Patrier, 214

POREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival at Charleston, from Liveryouthe Editor of the Couries has reserved English

No political news of moment is furnited by these papers, although they about 30 days later than our previous vices.

The Cotton Market was somewhat but a good business was done in the was ending on the 15th, in the face of a ver beary import, at 7-f to 9-fd. for Bowels A man has been hung in England, a killing his infant child, by searing boils

A man has been acre in England, for hilling his infant child, by searing solding water down its throat.

The Greek and Turkish floots were, at the last dates, in sight of each other, in the Gulf of Lepanto.

The Greeks have landed at Cassandra with 3000 men, where they cut to pieces 800 Turks, and went off with great booty.

Lord Byron has been recognized by the government of Westarn Greece, as President of Strangers, over whom he exercises a kind of Patronage, which consists in rendering them useful, according to their means and capacity.

The Reis Effendi is dangerously ill as Constantinople. The Sultan has ordered his chief physician, on pain of death to cure the Minister forthwith.

London Markets, March 9.—1900 balos of Cotton have been sold at steady prices.

of Cotton have been sold at steady price

A small Mistake!

DURING the week of Rowan April Super Court, my great-coat was taken from John Howard's and another left in its stead. Me was of a light drab color, large single cape, lining, a side pocket in each breast, and the cof the cuffs a little worn off: the coat left drab, also red lining, and had some old ve on the collar—sine had none. Now I she not complain, did not the coat left happen to a great deal more wern than my own. We er has made the mistake, will please med again, at Mr. Howard's, or any other consess Rewan, April 9, 1824. 3it'4.

State of North-Carolina.

CADARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session.

James Pickens; original attachment, levid or lands, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be de three months in the Western Conditions, giving notice to said defendant to appeat the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered aminst him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Text: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. e.

Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Senson Vary Term, 1894: David Bradshaw of S. M'Curdy; original attachment, levied of It appearing to the court that the defenthis case is not an inhabitant of this Stattherefore ordered, that publication be three months in the Western Carolinian, notice to said defendant to appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to for said county, at the court-house in Count third Monday of April next to replead, or demur, otherwise judgments of the entered up against him, and execution ded accordingly.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FARMERS.

The time of year has now arrived hich the Master Cultivators and see comitatus should be as busy , and as nimble as flying squir-. But it is not proper that the d of the soils and his phalanx of and household assistants should bout like startled rabbits, withat knowing what they are about.— here should be method in every ement, and a reason for every

of the people spin round and the a top swirled by a truant. attempt every thing without acand in a hurry, though they never ery tricks as a spaniel that is cut-capers to curry favour with his

Such busy-bodies work hard; but a knowing how to set themselves reperly to work, they bring nothing They appear like animal ma-intended to represent perpetun , but though always moving, no more go forward than a squirin a wheel, or a mouse in a tread once, but not being able to be in ere than one place at a time-ownog but one pair of hands, and having ut one head apiece on their shoulders, fail to accomplish any one of their

ch are the evils consequent on the sch of system in business. In order avoid such calamities, the farmer ould have a plan of his work cut and ried beforehand. He should do one hing at a time; finish one job before e commences another; and do that rat, which first needs doing.

As soon as the frost is so far out of he ground that you can drive a stake, ou will give your fences a thorough eview, and substantial repairs. No man, who is possessed of a spark of ensibility, or a grain of forecast, can deep quietly, or realize any enjoyment during his waking hours, when he reek and tottering condition, entirely The careful farmer will thereore make " assurance doubly sure." by a few extra stakes and supernumepary rails, rather than anticipate the abocking sound of hogs in the corn! cheep in the mowing lot! cows in the

THE BOTTS.

To the Editors of the American Farmer.

. SIR: The following observaentally mentioned in one of your papers, on the botts in horses. I knew farmer of forty years' experience, its, and he was one of the most sive breeders in this country .-His practice was always to give his horses, particularly while in the table, a handful of salt once a week, to each pree. This practice I have followed on my farm for twenty years, and I never saw one of my horses afflicted by botts; I am also a considerable breeder. Yours, respectfully,
JAMES MORRIS.

" If a man have all the knowledge in the world, unless he apply it to make himself and his neighbors wiser and happier, it is of no value; nay, it may be so applied as to render him, and deservedly, most vile and contempti-Je. For if this knowledge puff him up, and lead him to despise great and plain truths, and to say or do things injurious to the cause of piety and virtue, he is deceived, and is nothing, though he may think himself wiser than Solomon.

He Profitch rais so such good sense, as well quence, in the following re-of Mr. M\*Dulie on the bill for btaining the necessary surveys on the subject of roads and canals, that we cannot resist the pleasure of their inertion. It is such debate that elicits ustre, and such legislators that adorn and dignity legislation. We have rarely indeed seen a specimen of con-gressional eloquence that comes up in grandeur to this. What will the litses in opposition to sentiments so no-ble, and so exalted? If Mr. M'Duffie usually expresses himself in this manner-the day is not far distant, when he will stand in the very foremost rank of American Legislators. America will not soon forget the speech made by this gentleman on the army bill, two years ago—with such men in Congress as Mr. M'Duffie, we need not fear the effect of radicalism. Balt. Morn. Chron.

"But, sir, there is, in another direction, danger which cannot be disguised. No statesman, of enlarged views and patriotic feelings, can look with indifference upon the situation of the Western Country, and the relation it bears to this Union. It is an old maxim, that rivers unite nations, but mountains separate them. And why is it so Because rivers facilitate intercourse and mountains prevent it. I trust I shall not be misunderstood in what I say of the Western States, on this delicate subject. There is no portion of this Union (I make no excepty and patriotic feelings than the Western States. Nor is there any portion of the Union at this time, more ardent and devoted in its attachment to the general government. But what produces this attachment? The ties of consanguinity, and the power of youth- isted in vain." ful associations. Few of the citizens, who constitute the governing power in those states, can look around them for the tombs of their fathers. These depositories of the dead, and many living objects of their affectionate remembrance, are, yet awhile, on this side of the mountains. But time is gradually weakening these ties of nature, and when a few generations more shall have passed away, the bond of affiliation which now unites them to us will be entirely dissolved. With these be unworthy of the high trust confided to us, if we did not endeavor, by a provident forecast, to substitute new prin

must so soon cease to operate. Let us, then, provide for the sub stantial ties of commericial interest,-If is my deliberate opinion, that if the entire commercial supplies of the Western states should be permanently derived through the port of New-Orleans, and no commercial intercourse should subsist between them and the Atlantic States, it would be impossible for all the power of parchment and political organization to hold this union together for half a century. In this view of the aubject, I have often reflected that the difficulties incident to the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico, and of the river Mississippi, were kindly intended by Providence to promote our union and greatness. I rejoice that those difficulties do exist; and, I trust, we shall be wise enough to improve them to our advantage. Let us, then, cut down and level the mountains, not like the Persian tyrant, to subjugate paper, as I see the subject inci- glorious conquest—the subjugation of our own mutual prejudices. Sir, in whatever light we view these improvements, whether in reference to the diffusion of intelligence, the increase of the defensive power of the country, or the perpetuation of the union, they are as essential to our existence and prosperity as a nation, as the veins which give circulation to the principle of animal life are to the health and vi-

ciples of attachment for those which

gor of the animal system. There is another view of this subject to which I shall merely call the attention of the committee, having neither time nor strength for its developement. A view of our character and national greatness, will lead is to the conclusion that the common sacrifices of the whole people, made with a view to some great national obect, are absolutely indispensable to the existence of these attributes. Hence, the influence of war in calling into action sentiments of patriotism and nationality, and the tendency of peace to cause these lofty principles of action to degenerate into selfishness and a want of public spirit. Sir, what would to degenerate into selfishness and a become a wealthy, happy and commer-want of public spirit. Sir, what would this nation be without those military and missionaries do no good! w. s.

Strike from the record of history the heroic deeds of our ancestors; and the more recent events which illustrate the valor and patriotism of the present gent eration, and the people of these United States would be reduced to a mere multitude of human beings, animated by no common principles, and united by no common sympathies, destitute of those moral characteristics and sentiments, without which all the physical elements of power and greatness cannot constitute a nation. But, air, I trust that military achievements are not the only means of giving us national character, and national sentiments. Let us substitute moral for military glory; the achievements of national industry directed by an enlightened policy to the great improvements con-templated by this bill, for achievements involving much more painful sacrifices, and productive of less durable benefits to the country. Let us create, by our common toil and common treasure, some great monuments of the enterprize of the nation, which the people of this Union will contemplate with a common pride and regard as their common property. Sir, it is impossible to estimate the value of these improvements. I will not say they will make this Union perpetual, for the frailty and imperfection of every thing human forbids us to indulge that hope. But I will say, that if we wisely improve our-advantages in this respect, human sagacity cannot point out any probable cause which will produce a separation of the states. But if, unhappily, it should ever be our destiny to divide, and if our liberties should perish in the convulsion, let us at least leave, for the admiration of posterity, some memorial that the republic has not ex-

RELIGION. "You must always remember that Religion is a benevolent and useful thing; and that wherever it takes place it makes men better than they were before. It consists not in empty show; but in solid virtue and substantial goodness. It does not essentially consist in little niceties and trifling distinctions, which neither influence the heart nor concern the practice; nor in the observance or rejection of particular rites and forms, which a man may use or disuse without prejudice or real virtue in himself or others : nor in a zealous attachment to, or angry abhorrence of this sect, or that church, in which, as in most other fields, there are some tares and some wheat; but in something more excellent and divine. That, in a word, is true Religion, which makes a good man-which renders one pious towards his Godconformed to the pattern of his Saviour-benevolent to his fellow menhumble in his temper and mannerspeaceable in society—just in his treatment of all-condescending in cases of difference-strict in the government of himself-patient in adversity-and attentive to his duty in all conditions and relations of life. When you see such a character; you may believe that

To the Editors of the Savannah Georgian, The London Missionary Society has

Religion is there. When you find

this to be your character, you may be-

lieve that wisdom has entered into

your heart."

met with much success in other reigions besides the South S. a Islands , you may give a place in nations, but in order to achieve a more The operations in Africa, I shall notice in another paper. In this I will only refer to the island of Madagascar. The following statement was taken

from a London paper.
"This extensive and fertile island of the Indian Ocean, has recently been wholly converted to christianity, by the Missionaries of the London Association. The progress in civilization and christian feelings, made by the islanders, is very great. Six years ago they were blinded by complete barbarism; but their eyes have been nations. opened and they now rejoice and are happy in the blessed idea of having become a civilized nation." Here surely is a splendid triumph of the gospel, and an unanswerable proof of the efficacy of missions. Here is a population of several millions, who vere lately sunk in deep degradation, and were feeling, in all its dreadful consequences, the influence of an extensive slave trade, fed and carried on er acc by themselves, now transformed into a christian society, and wanting "only the patronage of a christian world, to

& Renan's Well.—This work, by the ward," &c. we have read with much in We do not, however, think it the production of Scott; but we should be thought entirely destines of taste, did we not say we admire every thing that issues from the pen of this dis-tinguished novellst. It has become so tinguished novellst. It has become so fashionable to read and admire Scott's and Cooper's novels, that we should be compelled to feel ourselves a kind of Aborigines among beas monde, did we not join with the general throng. We must, however, be so unfashionable, as not to give our unqualified approbation of a good deal of the character and style of this novel, and incur the risk of being thought presented the character and style of this novel, and incur the risk of being thought presented the character and style of this opinsumptuous, in the expression of this opin-ion. There is the same fault existing in St. Ronan's Well, that we think exists, more or less, in nearly all of Scott's novels ; we allude to the verbose dialogue in Scottish jargon, which is in many instances entirely unintelligible, except it be to the legitmate descendants of LUCKIE Dons. We think these dialogues are oftentimes spun out, so as to render them extremely tiresome and uninteresting .he sentences are, in many instances, too long, and the language complex and an tiquated. These blemishes are, howev er, but mere specks, when compared to the richness of imagery, vividness of fancy, versatility of genius, and fertility of description, in which the work abounds. We are of opinion the absent minister of St. Ronan's is rather the best drawn char acter; but the singular Mr. Touchwood and fascinating but heart-broken Claraare delineated with irresistible interest. There is, however, little originality of character in the work; but it is the happy manner in which the characters are set forth, that wes to them a charm and in-terest for which we look in vain to any other novelist, except our countrymen Cooper. Here we must also hazard the charge of a want of taste. We are not among those who think, that nothing in this country, can reach the literary excel lence of the European world; and we feel ourselves obliged to say, that we have read the Spy and Pioneer with equal in terest to any of the productions of Walter Scott, or as some will have it, the Great Unknown.

We are not altogether pleased with the winding up of the story in St. Ronan's Well. We should prefer to have the honorable Francis Tyrrell happily married to the amiable Clam Mowbray; and the villain Etherington neet his meri-ted punishment from the ands of his in jured brother. There are, however, so many beauties throughout the work, that it will be read with much pleasure and profit.

Cheraw Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from Washington. "The most accomplished parliaments y orator on this floor is Henry Clay, and the most influential; always self-possess ed, prepared for the occasion, adroit, per suasive, vehement, severe, conciliatory just as circustances require. Mr. Liv ingston utters himself with difficulty, but abounds in good ideas, and is at times very able. One of the keenest and clearest ninds in the house belongs to Philip P. Barbour, who seldom speaks, and is always heard with attention. Mr. Morcer possesses wonderful fecundity of utteral displays a great deal of research, but has not a good voice or a very forcible man-ner. I have heard his speaking compared to that of a very well bred, but voluble woman in a drawing room. Few speak ers give more entertainment than old Judge Livermore, whose plain, manly and humorous remarks go straight to the subject, and are often full of force. His speeches are generally very short. Mr. Webster speaks sense, aims at no ornament, but is able at reportee, and is heard with the greatest descrence.

Commercial Advertiser.

Bishop ENGLAND.

An honorary Dinner has been given at Augusta, in Georgia, to the Right Rev. Bishop England, of the Catholic Church, who delivered, after his health was tous ted, an eloquent address, followed by this sentiment : " The citizens of Augus kind, courteous and hospitable, may they continue to be what they are, anxious for the discovery of truth, eager to fuifi that first precept of Heaven, of which they have full evidence, Love one another."-The meeting was compos all religious persuasion

Mr. Macon, (of North-Carolina) offered a joint resolution, which was laid on the table, for an adjournment of congress on the fourth day of May.

UNITED STATES' LAWS.

AN ACT to define the

BE IT ENACTED by the S Representatives of the and all the tract of

AN ACT to repeal, in part, an act, act to lessen the co Clerks and Attorneys, is the car mentioned

BE IT ENACTED by the of Representatives of the America in Congress assembled,

BE IT ENACTED by & S Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That, from the passage of this act, the semions of trict Court of the United States, in an Kentucky district, shall commence and bon the first Market States. ed by law.

Sac. 2. And be it further one

tions, process, pleas and suits, returnable to term of said court, heretusiare appointed to in holden in April next, shall stand adjourned or continued over to the May term, next appoint by this act, and shall be as effectual in his as

BE IT ENACTED & Approved: Washington, March 24, 1834.

To all whom it may concern A BOUT the year 1786, Gen. Butherford a citizen of Rowan county, and a mof the Legislature at that time from mid of increder to accommodate his constituents, in on from the Secretary's office a great her of Mate Grants, of which a number main on hand, having never been called taken up. Those concerned, will call office of the Western Caradinain, in Subert the titles are now demanded, and it where the titles are now demanded, and

One do. William Duck and Third on

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